



Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

[NO 381.]

[L. VIII.]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty was concluded and signed at Petersburg, under the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, on the twelfth of July last, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the three powers: And whereas the said Convention has been by a duly ratified, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the tenth day of the present month, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State, and the Honorable STRATFORD CANNING, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and GEORGE ELLISEN, Charge d' Affaires of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their several governments—which Convention is in the following, to wit:

That the President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, having agreed, in pursuance of the article of the Convention concluded at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, to refer the differences which had arisen between the two governments, upon the true construction and meaning of the first article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, to the friendly arbitration of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, mutually engaging to consider his decision as final and conclusive. And his said Imperial Majesty having, after due consideration, given his decision upon these differences in the following terms, to wit:

"That the United States of America are entitled to claim from Great-Britain a just indemnification for all private property, which the British forces may have carried away; and as the question relates to slaves more especially, for all the slaves that the British forces may have carried away from places and territories of which the Treaty stipulates the restitution, in quitting these same places and territories."

"That the United States are entitled to consider as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transferred from the above mentioned territories to British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason may not have been restored."

"But that if there should be any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the United States are not entitled to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

Now, for the purpose of carrying into effect this award of His Imperial Majesty, as arbitrator, his good offices have been further invoked to assist in framing such Convention or Articles of Agreement between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, as shall provide the mode of ascertaining and determining the value of slaves and of other private property, which may have been carried away in contravention of the Treaty of Ghent, and for which indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States, in virtue of His Imperial Majesty's said award, and shall secure compensation to the sufferers for their losses, so ascertained and determined.—And His Imperial Majesty has consented to lend his mediation for the above purpose, and has constituted and appointed CHARLES ROBT. COUNT NESSELRODE, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the Imperial Department of Foreign Affairs, Chamberlain, Knight of the order of Saint Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of saint Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Honor of France, of Charles III, of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples,

of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wirtemberg, of Fidelity of Baden, of St. Constantine of Parma, and of Guelph of Hanover; and JOHN COUNT CAPODISTRIAS, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, and Secretary of State, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of Honour of France, of Charles III, of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of St. Maurice and of St. Lazarus of Sardinia, of the Elephant of Denmark, of Fidelity and of the Lion of Zähringen of Baden, Burgher of the Canton of Vaud, and also of the Canton and of the Republic of Geneva, as his Plenipotentiaries to treat, adjust, and conclude such Articles of Agreement as may tend to the attainment of the above mentioned end, with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty, that is to say: on the part of the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, HENRY MIDDLETON, a citizen of the said United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: and on the part of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES BAGOT, one of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable order of the Bath, and His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of his Imperial Majesty, two Commissioners and two Arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner following: That is to say, one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be nominated and appointed by the President of the United States of America, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty. And the two commissioners and two arbitrators, thus appointed, shall meet and hold their sittings as a Board in the City of Washington. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and before proceeding to the other business of the commission, they shall, respectively, take the following oath (or affirmation) in the presence of each other. Which oath or affirmation, being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on record of their proceedings; that is to say: "I, A. B. one of the commissioners (or arbitrators), as the case may be) appointed in pursuance of the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all matters submitted to me as commissioner (or arbitrator, as the case may be,) under the said convention."

All vacancies occurring by death or otherwise shall be filled up in the manner of the original appointment, and the new commissioners or arbitrators shall take the same oath or affirmation, and perform the same duties.

ARTICLE II.

If, at the meeting of this board, the governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall not have agreed upon an average value, to be allowed as compensation for each slave for whom indemnification may be due; then, and in that case, the commissioners and arbitrators shall conjointly proceed to examine the

testimony which shall be produced under the authority of the President of the United States, together with such other competent testimony as they may see cause to require or allow, going to prove the true value of slaves at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Ghent; and upon the evidence so obtained, they shall agree upon and fix the average value. But in case that a majority of the board of commissioners and arbitrators should not be able to agree respecting such average value; then and in that case, recourse shall be had to the arbitration of the minister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States. A statement of the evidence produced, and of the proceedings of the board thereupon, shall be communicated to the said minister or agent, and his decision, founded upon such evidence and proceedings, shall be final and conclusive. And the said average value, when fixed and determined by either of the three before mentioned methods, shall in all cases serve as a rule for the compensation to be awarded for each and every slave for whom it may afterwards be found that indemnification is due.

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States, claim indemnification; it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic Majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

ARTICLE IV.

The two Commissioners are hereby empowered and required to go into an examination of all the claims submitted, through the above-mentioned list, by the owners of slaves or other property, or by their lawful attorneys or representatives, and to determine the same, respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, under the rule of the Imperial decision herein above recited, and having reference, if need there be, to the explanatory documents hereunto annexed, marked A. and B.—And in considering such claims, the Commissioners are empowered, and required, to examine, on oath or affirmation, all such persons as shall come before them, touching the real number of the slaves, or value of other property, for which indemnification is claimed; and, also, to receive in evidence, according as they may think consistent with equity and justice, written depositions of papers, such depositions or papers being duly authenticated, either according to existing legal forms, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

ARTICLE V.

In the event of the two commissioners not agreeing in any particular case under examination, or of their disagreement upon any question which may result from the stipulations of this convention, then and in that case they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators, who, after having given due consideration to the matter contested, shall consult with the commissioners, and a final decision shall be given, conformably to the opinion of the majority of the two commissioners, and of the arbitrator so drawn by lot. And the arbitrator, when so acting with the two commissioners, shall be bound in all respects by the rules of proceeding enjoined by the fourth article of this convention upon the commissioners, and shall be vested

with the same powers, and be deemed, for that case, a commissioner.

ARTICLE VI.

The decision of the two commissioners, or of the majority of the board, as constituted by the preceding article, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, whether as to number, the value, or the ownership of the slaves, or other property, for which indemnification is to be made. And his Britannic Majesty engages to cause the sum awarded to each and every owner in lieu of his slave or slaves, or other property, to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such time or times, and at such place or places, as shall be awarded by the said commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given, as they shall direct: provided, that no such payments shall be fixed to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the commissioners and arbitrators shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be settled between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention. And all other expenses attending the execution of the commission, shall be defrayed jointly by the United States and His Britannic Majesty, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

A certified copy of this convention, when duly ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, shall be delivered by each of the contracting parties, respectively, to the minister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States, as soon as may be after the ratification shall have been exchanged, which last shall be effected at Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, drawn up in two languages, and have hereunto fixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, at St. Petersburg, this ^{thirtieth} day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.
(L. S.) NESSELRODE,
(L. S.) CAPODISTRIAS,
(L. S.) HENRY MIDDLETON,
(L. S.) CHARLES BAGOT.

A.

Le Soussigné Secrétaire d'Etat Dirigeant le Ministère Impérial des affaires étrangères a l'honneur de communiquer a Monsieur de Middleton, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis d'Amerique, l'opinion que l'Empereur, Son Maître, a cru devoir exprimer sur l'objet des différends qui se sont élevés entre les Etats Unis et la Grande Bretagne, relativement a l'interprétation de l'Article premier du Traité de Gand.

Monsieur de Middleton est invité a considérer cette opinion comme la décision arbitrale demandée a l'Empereur par les deux Puissances.

Il se rappellera sans doute, qu'aussi bien que le Plenipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique, il a dans tous ses memoires principalement insisté sur le sens grammatical de l'Art. I. du Traité de Gand; et que meme dans sa note du 4 Novembre, 1821,

il a formellement déclaré que c'étoit sur la signification des mots dans le texte de l'article tel qu'il existe, que devoit se fonder la décision de Sa Majesté Impériale.

La même déclaration étant consignée dans la note du plenipotentiaire Britannique en date du 30 Octobre, 1821, L'Empereur n'a fait que se conformer aux vœux énoncés par les deux Parties, en vouant toute son attention a l'examen de la question grammaticale.

L'opinion ci-dessus mentionnée sera connue par la manière dont Sa Majesté Impériale juge cette question, et ainsi que le Cabinet de Washington connaitra également les motifs sur lesquels se fonde le jugement de l'Empereur, de Soussigné

in stating that the Convention will be held in this City, in January thereof.—*Nat. Int.*

AROLINA.
his state has adjourned which provides for the imprisonment of their prisoners—provision of agricultural machinery for internal commerce of the state, at the opening of the paper, and with other like measures. North Carolina statesmen are fertile back countenance. She has much to improve her name to improve her name a sound legislation.

Niles' Reg.

OM EUROPE.
from France, by a steamer, to the 12th Dec. between France and the Atlantic, at least having been seen by the commandant of the steamer. No cause is ascertained, unless by circumstance, that the steamer is inclined to be disposed to risk commencing hostilities. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

enough to form a committee of intelligence of the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

Charleston, which is expected by the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

to the 7th Dec.

Pet. Rep.

is of such a character as to doubt the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

or disgraceful steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

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this News, but the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

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country; to whom the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

be more revolting of foreign bayonet. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

of any people. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

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N. Int.

paper says, "a steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

days in circulation. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

are about embarking. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

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the island of Cuba. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

ious for piracy."

been nominated, by the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

publican members of the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

the office of Governor in that Commonwealth. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

has been nominated by the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

the Federal member of the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

Massachusetts, to the steamer. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

office of Governor. It is correct, it must be in the estimation of the steamer, while it will add to the constitutional system of the steamer.

PHILADELPHIA.
g, about 1 o'clock, arehouse of Thomas in Bank Alley is supposed to have a malicious person, a part of the building destroyed for several days about 400 bales of paper, in consequence of the fire. The fire was caused by the fire. The fire was caused by the fire.

our expert firemen destroying the two buildings.

adjoining, with the whole of their contents. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000. One of the buildings was partially insured, but the goods were not.—*Aurora.*

PORT-AU-PRINCE.
Decree of John Peter Boyer, President of Hayti, exempting building timber, and other materials used in the construction of houses, from all duties during the year 1823.

Taking into consideration the dreadful conflagration of the 16th & 17th inst. wishing to extend every possible advantage & facility to such as, having suffered on that occasion, are desirous to rebuild their houses, and anxious to see this done at the smallest expense to the owners, we decree as follows:

Art. 1. All building timber, plank or boards, bricks or free stone, tiles of any description for roofing or otherwise, nails for joists, rafters, laths or boards of any kind, which may be imported into Port-au-Prince during the year 1823, shall be free and exempt from duties and wharfage.

Art. 2. The present decree shall be printed and executed immediately, by the proper authorities.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, this 8th day of December, 1822, in the 19th year of our independence.

BOYER.
By the President:
B. INGINAC, Secretary General.

The brig Active, which arrived last evening, furnishes the particulars of the gale at St. Pierres, which commenced on the 17th and lasted till the 19th Dec. It will be seen by Capt. Hubbard's report that 9 American, and 35 French vessels were lost.

We hear that the same gale extended to St. Thomas, St. Croix, and others of the Islands, but have not learned any particulars.—*Mer. Adv.*

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.
The general assembly of Rhode Island on Friday last, re-elected the Hon. NATHANIEL R. KNIGHT, a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The British ship of war Driver, Capt. Wooldridge, has captured off the River Bonny, a Spanish schooner of about 90 tons, with 250 slaves on board, and a Portuguese brig of 250 tons, with 270 slaves. The schooner arrived at Sierra Leone, previous to Nov. 28th, and the brig was daily expected.

HAMBURG, NOV. 29.
Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 16th, say, that the winter had already set in, and the frost was pretty severe, so that the communication with Cronstadt was interrupted, and the great bridge over the Neva was removed.

In a part of our last impression, the title of Envoy Extraordinary was given by us to all the Plenipotentiaries recently appointed. That title, however, belongs properly only to 1 of them, (Gen. JACKSON, the Minister to Mexico,) the distinction being made, we presume, in reference to the previous Mission from Mexico to the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PIRATES.
The Steam-Boat Hotel Reading and News Room has been politely furnished with the following list of the vessels composing the squadron fitting out at the Navy Yard, Gosport, to go against the Pirates.

Steam Galliot Sea Gull, Com. Porter
Lieut. Comd't Wm. H. Watson.
Store Ship Decoy, Lt. Comd't Lawrence Kearney.
Sch'r Greyhound, Mast. Comd't John Porter.
Sch'r Jackall, Lt. Comd't Thomas H. Stevens.
Sch'r Fox, Lt. Comd't William H. Coche.
Sch'r Wild Cat, Lt. Comd't Charles W. Skinner.
Sch'r Beagle, Lt. Comd't John T. Newell.
Sch'r Ferret, Lt. Comd't Samuel Henley.
Sch'r Terrier, Lt. Comd't Rob't M. Rose.
Sch'r Weazle, Lt. Comd't Beverly Kenyon.
And the Cutters—Midge, Musquito, Sand Fly, Galley Nipper, Gnat.

We further learn, that the Sloop of War Peacock, Capt. Cassin, and Sch'r Sherburne, Comd't Perry, will be attached to the squadron.

Com. PORTER and Capt. Cassin, left here yesterday, in the Steam-Boat Virginia, for Washington.—*Beacon, 21st.*

The R. I. Religious Intelligencer, published at Providence on Saturday last, contains the following paragraph:—

"The Ecclesiastical Council, mentioned in the last Intelligencer as having convened in Boston at the request of the Rev. John N. Maffit, to investigate the charges brought against him by the Editor of the Galaxy, after a session of a few days adjourned to this town, where they have been in session since Tuesday last. The Council rose last evening; and we are authorized to state, that they have unanimously acquitted Mr. Maffit from all those charges."

"The doings of the Council will soon be published in a pamphlet."

We have understood from one of the Reverend members of the Court, that the conduct of the reverend gentleman had been sometimes imprudent, sometimes unauthorized by orders, and very often inexpedient, but that the interest of religion had suffered no loss thereby!—*N. E. Galaxy.*

Among the communications which we present to our readers to-day, is a letter from Mr. J. C. SYMMES, on the subject of his Theory. We find from the newspapers, that Professor Steinhausen, of Halle, is the author of a similar hypothesis, viz. that our earth is a hollow sphere, not more than two miles thick, on the outer surface of which we live. "If it be so," says the Philadelphia Union, "instead of searching for an entrance at the North Pole, we had better begin to dig downwards at once, and see what kind of neighbors we have." We are far from being converts to the theory of Mr. Symmes; but, if it is of sufficient merit to justify the vote of a considerable portion of the House of Representatives in favour of a reference of a memorial on that subject to the Committee of Foreign Relations, there can be no good ground for objecting to the admission of a discussion of it in the newspapers. We should be glad, indeed, if the government would be induced to send an expedition, not exactly into the polar concave, but as near to the pole as man can approach.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Charleston Courier.

The newspaper controversies in which Mr. ADAMS has been recently involved, are certainly affording great benefit to the character and statesman-like conduct of that gentleman.

It may be said of Mr. RUSSELL's attack, that the rust of the arrow, cured the wound inflicted. There was no chance of competition, between the accuser and the victorious accused. It was miserable vanity, and not honorable ambition, that dragged Mr. RUSSELL into the field, where he lies crushed and trampled to the earth.

What motive could have induced General SMYTH, of Canadian memory, to assail the champion of his country, who had never surrendered an inch of her rights, is as unimportant as the issue of his fortunate campaigns. The freeholders of the District in Virginia, which he represents may wonder at the desultory discussion which brings Mr. ADAMS before them, but they will reflect that it is not uncommon in Members of Congress to embrace in their speeches and communications, matters and things in general.

It is not however to be observed without surprise, that Mr. CLAY should have thought it necessary or proper, at this time, to declare hostility to his former colleague. The manner, too, is unfortunate. An indefinite insinuation of incorrectness in Mr. ADAMS statements—voluntary postponement of the question, whether he has or has not been incorrect, until it shall please Mr. CLAY to undertake to prove—these are circumstances attending this affair, which were not anticipated from the high character and liberal feelings of that gentleman. It is manifest that he does not like Mr. ADAMS. His reasons, if he has any, he will not give.

"I do not like you, Doctor FELL;
The reason why, I cannot tell;
But this I'm sure, I know full well,
I do not like you, Doctor FELL."

Such attacks as these defeat themselves. No man in society could suffer by them, but they are a positive benefit to Mr. ADAMS.

MARRIED.
In Kempsville, on Wednesday night last, by the Rev. Mr. Prout, Doctor JAMES McALPIN, to Miss FISHER, daughter of the late Charles Fisher, Esq. of that place.
Nor. Her. Jan. 17.

500 BUSHELS Cadiz SALT now on hand at the Schooner Industry, Capt. Rider, for Sale by
N. J. OLIVER.
Feb. 7.—61381

SHIP NEWS.
Arrived since our Last.
Schr. Sophronia Dole, Wade, Martinique.
"Industry, Rider, Cadiz.
Cleared.
Schr. Roxana, Prouty, W. Indies, Lumber, &c. by R. Grist.
"Sally Cook, Rider, N. York, Cotton and Naval Stores by R. Grist & others.

FROM LISBON—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Rider of the Sch. Industry from Lisbon, which place he left on the 17th Dec. for the following Marine Intelligence:
Left ship Weser, Duvall, from Liverpool for Savannah, in distress.
Brig Francis, Sands, of and for Providence, from New Castle, in distress.
Brig Jaue, Perkins, of Bath, from New Castle, in distress.
Brig Nepos, Goddard, of Boston, from St. Ubes, also put into Lisbon in distress.
Brig Swanwick for Philadelphia in 3 days.
Ship Virginia of New Bedford, condemned at St. Ubes.

FROM MARTINIQUE—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Wade of the Sch. Sophronia Dole, for the following list of American vessels left at Point Petre, Jan. 12.
Brig Mary & Elizabeth, Whitmore, for Gloucester, uncertain.
Brig Lydia, Morrison, Newburyport, uncertain.
Sch. Midas, Prentice, of Marblehead, for Charleston in 10 days.
Sch. First Attempt, Snow, of Boston for Boston.
Brig Mary & Martha, Snow, of Portland for do. in 6 days.
Sch. Gideon Sparrow, Seawood, from Newbern, lying off and on, trying the market.
Spoke, lat. 29 30, long. 72 50 French ship Francis, from Havre, 46 days out, for Charleston.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	Per	D. C.	D. C.	Remarks.
Bacon	lb.	20	22	
Butter	lb.	33	35	
Bees Wax	gal.	2	2 50	dull
Brandy, French	gal.	50		
Apple	1	50		
Peach	1	50		
Corn	bush	55		sales
Cotton	lb.	30		
Coffee	lb.	18		nominal
Candles	lb.	12	15	
Cordage	lb.	70		sales
Flaxseed	bb.	7 50		
Flour	gal.	1 25	1 50	
Gin, Holland	gal.	50	55	nominal
Country	50 ft.	6 25		
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	4 50	5	
8 by 10	50 ft.	4 50	5	
Iron, country bar	lb.	6		sales
sweeds	6			
Lumber, Flooring	14			sales
inch boards	M.	8	9	
Scantling	7	8		
Shingles 22 inch	1 50	1 60		
Staves W O hhd	16	18		
R O do.	7	8		
W O bbl.	7	8		
Head W O hhd	16	18		
Lard	lb.	8	9	
Lead, bar	4 26	4 50		
ground in oil	4 26	4 50		
Leather, sole	lb.	32		
upper	side	4	4 50	
Meal	bush	65	70	
Molasses	gal.	38	40	
Oil, Linseed	1 25			sales
Fish	50			
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl.	1 30	1 35	
Pitch	1 30	1 35		
Rosin	1 10	1 25		
Tar pentine	1 80			
do. Spirits	gal.	35		
Port, cargo	bbl.	12		nominal
mess	14			
green	cwt.	5	5 50	sales
Pean, Black eyed	bush	60		
Red	40	45		
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	90	1	dull
W. I.	70	75		
American	40	42		
Salt, Allum	bush	70		sales
Fine	60			
Sugar, Leaf	lb.	18	20	
Lump	16			sales
Brown	10	12		
Steel, Blistered	19	15		
German	18	20		
Tallow	10			
Tobacco, Manilla	cwt.	13		
Leaf	4	5		
Wine, Madeira	3			
Teneriffe	1 60	1 75	dull	
Sherry	1 60	2		
Whiskey	40			
Wheat	bush	1		nominal

NOTICE.
The Copartnership of
CUSHING & BONNER
terminated on the 15th December, in consequence of the death of Mr. Charles Cushing.

All persons indebted to the late firm are called upon for a settlement of their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be granted; and those having claims are requested to present them for liquidation, to
JOSEPH BONNER,
Surviving Partner.
Jan. 9.—61377.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into Partnership under the Firm of
BURBANK & POTTS.
They occupy the Store on Water-Street heretofore occupied by A. Burbank—They have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good supply of

LIQUORS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARD-WARE, &c. &c. &c.
And shall hope for a continuance of the favors of the former Friends and Customers of Abner Burbank.
Abner Burbank, Joseph Potts.
Nov. 19, 1822—61373.

FEMALE SCHOOL.
ELIZABETH CANNON tenders her services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity as an Instructress of children, and purposes opening a
SCHOOL for MISSES,
in the building next door west of Doctor McCullough's residence, on the first Monday in January—The terms are,
Spelling, Reading, & plain Sewing, } \$3 per quarter
Geography, Grammar, Writing, } \$4 per quarter
and fine Needle Work, } quart'r

Mrs. C. assures those who may be disposed to patronise her School, that every attention will be given, as well to the morals as to the literary attainments of the children committed to her care.
Dec. 20, 1822—t375

ONE CENT
AND THE
Sweepings of my shop Reward.
ABSCONDED from my service on the 26th inst. an Apprentice Boy named
STEPHEN S. PEARCE;
Aged between 16 & 17 years; was born and raised in the county of Beaufort, and is now supposed to be lurking in Pitt County.
All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, employing or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to me: but neither thanks or expenses.
EDWARD HOELL.
Jan. 31.—3t380

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD GLADLY SELL ON VERY REDUCED AND ACCOMODATING TERMS,
The following Property.
 **THE HOUSES & LOT**
IN WASHINGTON,
Commonly called the Buck Lot.
THE size of the House and convenient arrangement of the Out Houses and Lot; and withall the contiguity of this property to the business part of the Town, gives it many advantages.
Also the HOUSE & LOT thereto adjoining, known by the name of the John Dan Lot.
ALSO That commodious and elegant Villa, where the subscriber now resides, one mile from Washington, called Bagatelle.
ALSO, One third of the Broad Creek MILL SITE, Materials and Three Hundred acres of Land adjoining, late the residence of Doctor Magimpsey.
ALSO, Near Six Hundred acres of valuable timbered LAND, within 2 1-2 miles of Washington; this is peculiarly valuable, having a vast stock of Naval Store resources, a quantity of very valuable Pine Timber, and a beautiful Scite for a Mill to saw it—and navigation to Washington.—If application be made to me, great Bargains can be had in any of this property.
JOSEPH B. HINTON
Nov. 28, 1822.—372

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman and Child—She is an uncommonly strong and good field hand—Her child is a boy of about three years old—Apply to the PRINTER.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE WANDERER OF CONNAUGHT.

Oh! Norah, when wandering afar from the shade
Of the woods, where in childhood so happy we stray'd,
From eyes that are strangers, and breasts that are cold,
My heart often turns to the pleasures of old.
Oh! Norah, my sister, how lovely and bright,
The green vales of Connaught appear to my sight;
How starts the wild fear, when in thought I survey
The cabin so neat, with its children at play!
What though I am doom'd with my sorrows to roam
From Erin, my land, and the glen of my home,
From the spot, where the bones of my father repose,
And the stream, where the brier and the wild lily
grows!
Yet, often when midnight hangs dreary around,
And the breeze flaps the tent with a desolate sound,
On my pallet I dream of our dear shieling fire,
And the faces that circle my mother and sire.
I see the sweet group, and I hear their lips pray
Success to the Wanderer who roams far away—
My dear sister Norah, again shall it be
My fate the green pastures of Connaught to see!
Again to stray forth with the flocks of the field,
From the grief the white hairs of my parent to shield;
And be laid, my dear Norah, when being shall cease,
With my sires who have gone to the mansions of peace!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The lady of the fifth Earl of Bedford, and mother of the celebrated Lord Russell, was remarkable for purity of conduct and delicacy of sentiment; she was the daughter of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, by the dissolute Countess of Essex. The guilt of her parents, and the murder of Sir Thos. Overbury, had been concealed from her; and all she knew was their conjugal separation. She came one day into her Lord's study; when the Earl was suddenly called away, and left her alone. Her eye was caught by a folio, which was lettered "Trial of the Earl and Countess of Somerset." She took it down, and turning over the leaves, was so struck by the guilt and conviction of her parents, that she fell back, and was found dead, with the book lying before her.

The Irish papers, in describing a late duel at Waterford, say that one of the combatants was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh bone!

The Editor of the Monroe Republican addressed his patrons in the following merry mood on the coming of the new year. "New Year—We tender our patrons the usual compliments of the season, wishing them good fires without smoky chimneys—sleigh rides without overturning—warm garments without empty pockets—arguments without anger, and plenty of cider—and withal good memories, which will enable them to keep in mind the old adage that short settlements (particularly with the Printer) make long friends. And to the ladies we wish more Chinchilla than Leghorn—more flannel than calico—more plaid than crape—more piety than prudery—more patience than petulance—more red cheeks than naked elbows—and lastly, a complete victory over the old Batchelors."

LORD BYRON'S OPINION Of a Revolution in England.

The following is an extract from the Noble Lord's reply to the Poet Laureate, prefixed to this new volume of Tragedies:—"I wish to see the English Constitution restored, not destroyed. Born an aristocrat, and naturally one by temper, with the greater part of my present property in the Funds, what have I to gain by a revolution? Perhaps I have more to lose in every way than Mr. Southey, with all his places and presents for panegyrics and abuse into the bargain. But that a revolution is inevitable, I repeat. The government may exult over the repression of petty tumults; these are the receding waves repulsed and broken for a moment on the shore, while the great tide is rolling on & gaining ground with every breaker. Mr. Southey accuses us of attacking the religion of the country; but is he abetting it by writing lives of Wesley?—One mode of worship is merely destroyed by another. There never was, nor will ever be, a country without a religion. We shall be told of France again: But it was only Paris and a frantic party, which for a moment upheld their dogmatic nonsense of theophilanthropy. The Church of England, if overthrown, will be swept away by the ecclesiastics and not by the sceptics. People are too wise, too well informed, too certain of their own immense importance in the realms of space ever to submit to the iniquity of doubt. There may be a few such diffident speculators, like water in the pale sunbeam of human reason, but they are very few; and their opinions, without enthusiasm or appeal to the passions, can never gain proselytes—unless, indeed they are persecuted—that, to be sure will increase their number."

TO THE FREEMEN

Of the Counties of Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrel: GENTLEMEN,

THE period has nearly approached, when you will have, for the eighteenth time, to exercise the elective franchise, by selecting from the great body of the people a suitable person to represent you in the next Congress of the general government. Considering the important powers with which such a character is clothed, too much time and reflection cannot be devoted to that object. I always have distrusted my own abilities in relation to an able discharge of the representative functions, and it was with diffidence unparalled, by any former period of my life, that in eighteen hundred and twenty, I yielded to the wishes of a number of persons in making you a tender of my services at that time. From the respectable poll that I then held in this district, and the large majorities given for me in the three counties, in which my acquaintance was not limited, added to the assurances that I have subsequently received, as well from a number of those who voted against me, as those who voted for me, that another offer of my services was desirable; I therefore, respectfully beg leave to inform you, through this medium, that I am a candidate to represent the 3d Congressional District in the eighteenth Congress of the United States. I am deeply impressed with the great responsibility which I solicit, when I ask you for your suffrages; for it should always be borne in mind by every candidate in a free government like ours, for any office or appointment, either of trust or profit, that he solicits it not for his individual emolument or honour, but for the promotion and general interest of the community. This is the primary advantage resulting from republics, and the blessings flowing from it, will continue to be the perpetual heritage of Americans, so long as our laws are respected, and they continue to mark with plain and indelible lines, the boundary of the rights of every individual, whether he is rich or poor. I should perpetrate an act of violence on my own feelings, were I to withhold a tribute of thanks from the citizens of this district. To my friends I would beg leave to tender them for their generous and prompt support; and to my opponents, for their gentlemanly conduct throughout the last electioneering season: And should the result of the election in which I am now a candidate, be unpropitious, as was the former, I shall with perfect equanimity acquiesce in your decision, and return to my agricultural pursuits with as little regret, as I left them; but if on the other hand, I should be honoured with your confidence, I should endeavour faithfully to discharge my duty to you, to myself, and to posterity. I have not, nor can I have, any motive, fellow citizens for becoming a candidate, but the prosperity of our republic. I have no interest abstracted from yours;—any law for which I might vote, would have the same effect upon me, that it would have upon you. My property is, like yours, bound for the payment of the national debt. I am also, deeply interested in posterity, and cannot but feel the most anxious wish, to hand down unimpaired to our children, the republican rights and privileges which we inherited from our ancestors—May we have virtue to do so. Here, then, is combined, interest, honour and the welfare of those, who are dearer to me than life, as a guaranty for the faithful performance of the trust which I have announced my willingness to accept. Allow me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you upon the partial disappearance of the pecuniary embarrassment which has so long pervaded this section of the union. Taught in the austere school of experience, many have retraced their steps and found themselves extricated from that labyrinth into which a contrary course had involved them. The pressure of the times has been the basis of much learned and laborious discussion—it would exceed the limits which I have prescribed for my Circular, were I to attempt to develop the causes which led to it. The cause however, in some instances, might have been within the control of individuals; but in others were unquestionably beyond it. The want of economy might, and no doubt did, produce it, to a limited extent; but on the other hand, many industrious prudent citizens, in prosecuting a business which had been profitable, and had contributed largely in filling the Treasury of the general government, was prostrated by the restrictive measures on commerce, which our government was driven to adopt, and their just calculations, founded upon past experience, defeated; a large proportion of their active and productive property rendered not only unprofitable, but expensive; Thus the only sources from which the com-

mercial interest, expected to meet the demands against it, were dried up and extinguished. This I have no doubt is the origin of the failure of many of our commercial citizens; the effect of which, were sensibly felt by the agricultural class of society. Our agriculture, without commerce, would be essentially paralyzed: they are mutually dependant upon each other, the former is a certain, the latter an uncertain avocation; therefore, as the uncertain business of commerce, materially promotes the agricultural interest as well as the individuals engaged in it, they have a right to expect from the agriculturalist, sympathy, and not reproach. The banking system no doubt had a principal agency in the production of this deleterious result. The facility which it afforded of obtaining money, induced many to wander into the intricate mazes of speculative life, which enervated their habits of industry, and plunged many worthy families into the fatal vortex, which improvident speculations formed for them. If we direct our attention to the history of past events, we shall perceive that monied institutions, have ever been fraught with malefick consequences. It gives an undue influence into the hands of those who manage its concerns; and such is the history of human nature, that wherever power is vested, they too often, "forget right." I disclaim any intention whatever of impeaching those who direct the operations of the banks, with malversation, for with some of them I am proud to acknowledge an acquaintance, and at the same time, bear testimony of their worth; but as avarice and ambition are the leading traits in human nature, I believe they will not claim any particular exemption from its influence. The object of the laws, therefore, should be to control this innate disposition in man, and place it under proper and legitimate restraints. The paper system may perhaps suit the convenience of mercantile gentlemen by facilitating their remittances; but the discount to which it is subjected, diminishes very considerably, the importance of that object; and to continue an evil in our country, because it may advance the interest of the few, to the injury of the many, is a political absurdity, not recognized by any of the leading features of a pure republican government: and I fervently hope, that the period at which their charters will expire, may be the era of their entire abolition.

I have the honour to be,
Fellow-Citizens,
Your obed't Serv't.
WILLIAM CLARK.
Pitt County, Piney Grove, }
South Jan. 1823. }

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A FEMALE ACADEMY
at Farmwell Grove, Halifax County, under the charge of Mrs. Hines, offers more advantages for the Education of young Ladies, than any one the subscriber has ever seen. Mrs. Hines, to rare literary and ornamental accomplishments, unites the happy talent of enlisting the warmest affections of her pupils amid the most exemplary government, and of preparing young Ladies to enter on the stage of life, with minds richly imbued with every valuable female accomplishment, and above all, carrying with them that retiring modesty and amiable deportment which adds charms to native loveliness in the female character.
The School is located just at the margin of the Rocky lands, about 30 miles below Shockoe Springs, & is exceedingly healthy. And, although as yet but in its infancy, it contained this Session 28 young Ladies, chiefly from the Counties of Pitt, Edgecombe, Lenoir and Bertie; twenty-six of whom boarded in Mrs. Hines' own family, where Moral and Religious examples are seen every day, and where many others can be accommodated also.

The terms, are perhaps, lower than at any other Female Boarding School in the State, and can be known, as also the course of instruction and employment, by application either by letter or in person to
JOSEPH B. HINTON.
Dec. 5, 1822.—3m373

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber being about to take a trip to the West Indies, has authorised Mr. Geo. H. Congleton, in his absence to transact his business. Those persons indebted either by note or account to me, are requested to make payment; and those whom I am indebted to, will present their acc'ts for liquidation to the aforesaid Congleton.
SOTHEY B. REW.
Washington, Jan. 23, 1823.—31380.

N. B. the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the superintendence of Mr. G. H. Congleton, S. B. R.

\$15 REWARD.



RAN-AWAY in July last, a negro woman named **RUTH.**

she is about 30 years old, five feet one inch high, of a dark yellow complexion, was formerly owned by Moses Windley up Pungo swamp, where she was raised, and is now probably lurking.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, near the Log-House landing, Pungo river, or securing her in jail so that I get her again.

All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying her off under the penalty of the law.

AXEM LANIER.

January 17n—3t378

15\$ reward.



RAN AWAY from the Subscriber about the 10th Dec. ult. a negro woman, named **RUTH.**

She is about 21 years old; & is well known in this town having lived with Joseph B. Stickney, Esq. for a considerable time—she was recently purchased from Mr. Hector Scott of Hyde County, where she is now doubt now lurking.

The above reward will be immediately paid on delivery of said negro to the Subscriber, living about 3 miles from Washington.

All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying her off, under the penalty of the law.

STEPHEN OWENS.

Jan. 9, 1823.—tf 377

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, November Term, 1822.

Original Attachment.

Samuel McGehee, }
vs. }
Wm. H. Clay. }
Levied on a Horse at A. Raven's, also one at Lewis Leroy's also on one Riding Chair at J. Selby's.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made for the space of three months successively in the 'American Recorder' newspaper, printed in the Town of Washington, that unless the said Wm. H. Clay be and appear before the said Court at the next term, to-wit, on the Monday next before the last Monday in February next, and then there replevy and plead issue, the said Plaintiff will be permitted proceed to judgment by default.

Attest, THOMAS SMAW, Clerk.
Pr's Fee \$5

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, November Term, 1822.

Original Attachment.

Benj. Ranyon & Co. }
vs. }
Leland & Brothers. }
Nathl J. Olin summoned as Garnishee.

THE Court being satisfied that the said Leland & Brothers are inhabitants of this State, do order, that publication be made for the space of three months successively in the 'American Recorder' newspaper printed in the town of Washington, that unless the said Leland & Brothers make their personal appearance before said Court, at the next term, to-wit, on Monday next before the last Monday in February next, and replevy and plead issue, the said Plaintiff will be permitted proceed to judgment by default against them.

Attest, THOMAS SMAW, Clerk.
Pr's Fee \$5

PRINTING.

Of all descriptions, neatly executed at the Office, immediately opposite the State Mr. Edward Quin, Main-Street.

WANTED

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

PRINTED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—HALF-ADVANCE.